

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THOMAS PINE, M. D.,
Licentiate of the College of Physicians,
Fellow of the University of Quebec,
Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland,
Licentiate Accoucher of the Lying in Hospital of
Dublin, Ireland.
Licensed to practice Midwifery, Surgery and Medi-
cine in Canada East and Canada West.
Licensed to practice as a General Medical Practi-
tioner in all Her Majesty's dominions and Col-
onies wherever situated.
Will be found (unless when absent on professional
business).

At his Residence, Garbutt Hill,
NEWMARKET.
Newmarket, C. W., October 31st, 1854. U-39

JOHN MCNAB,
Barrister and Attorney,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,
[Gm25] Church Street, Toronto.

JOHN T. STOKES,
ARCHITECT AND BUILDER,
SHARON, C. W.
November 12, 1853. U-41

DR. J. HACKETT,
Physician, Surgeon & Accoucheur,
NEWMARKET, C. W.
Residence, Next door to the Temperance Hotel,
February 6, 1853. U-1

J. C. BLISS,
RESPECTFULLY announces to the Public that
he has taken the House of Mr. James Mosely
Astor, where he will carry on the
TAILORING BUSINESS
in all its branches. He returns thanks for past
favours and solicits a share of public patronage.
December 21, 1852.

MR. NORTH RICHARDSON,
GENERAL AGENT, AND CONVEY-
ANCER, DEBTS COLLECTED,
BOOKS POSTED AND BALANCED
Office at the OLD STAND on the Hill,
Newmarket.
N. B.—Several SUPERIOR FARMS
FOR SALE.
July 30th, 1852.

T. BOTSFORD,
Saddler, Harness, and
TRUNK MAKER,
One door South of the X. American Hotel, Main St.,
NEWMARKET.

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Newmarket, Dec. 1st, 1854. 43yt

SETH ASHTON,
General Auctioneer
For Whitchurch and Adjoining Townships.

PARTIES desiring to secure his services can
make application either personally or by letter,
(post-paid) to the New Era Office, Newmarket.
Newmarket, May 4, 1851. Gm13

R. MOORE,
SOLICITOR, ATTORNEY, CONVEYANCER, &c.
OFFICE—IN THE NEW COURT HOUSE, NEXT TO THE
COUNTY COUNCIL OFFICE,
TORONTO.
Toronto, Feb 17, 1854.

R. C. McMULLEN,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Conveyancer, House,
Land, General Commission, Division Court
Agent, Auctioneer, Broker &c. Secretary and
Treasurer to the Home District Building Socie-
ty. Commissioner and Auctioneer.
Church-st., Toronto, July 5, 1853. 1y23

JOHN R. JONES,
Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in
CHANCERY, CONVEYANCER, &c., &c., &c.
Office in Elgin Buildings, corner of Yonge
and Adelaide Streets, Toronto. 23 1y

Messrs. FORD & GROVER,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIANS,
NEWMARKET.

KEEP constantly on hand a variety of Medicines,
of their own compound, adapted to the various
diseases incident to the changeable climate in which
we live. Also, the

Celebrated American Oil,
For the cure of Rheumatism, Cancerous Tumors,
Old Sores, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum,
Gout, Burns, Bruises, &c.; together with a general
assortment of approved Patent Medicines. Prompt
attention to all who may favor us with a call.

ADVICE AT THE OFFICE GRATIS.
Newmarket, April 7th, 1854. U-9

Newmarket Iron Foundry.

JAMES ALLAN begs to return thanks for
past favors, and to intimate that he is pre-
pared to cast STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES,
MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles
usually required in his line of business.
A number of SUGAR KETTLES,
STOVES, and PLOUGHS, on hand for sale.
Newmarket, February 10th 1854. U-1

J. SEXTON,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET.

ALL kinds of Watches and Clocks Re-
paired to order, and Warranted.

WANTED—An Apprentice to learn the
Business.
Newmarket, September 9, 1853. U-32

Book Binding.

In all the various branches executed with neatness
and dispatch, at the
NEW ERA OFFICE,
Newmarket, June 30th, 1854.

POETRY.

ECLOGUE.

The following very pretty lines will find an echo
in every heart:

Hark! I through Nature's vast cathedral,
Blended echoes ever rise
Swelling in a mighty anthem
To its over-arching skies.

Every bird that sings in summer,
Every honey-laden bee,
Every cricket on the forest,
Every cricket on the tree;

Every music-dropping fountain,
Every softly murmuring rill,
Every dark and foaming torrent,
Every water-guided mill;

Every rain-drop on the house-top,
Every beetle's noisy drone,
Every football on the pavement,
Wakes an echo of its own.

Sobs of woe and songs of gladness,
Each responsive echo find;
Words of love and words of anger,
Leaves their echoes far behind.

Every great and noble action
Is echoed o'er and o'er;
Life itself is an echo—
Of the lives that were before.

LITERATURE.

Neal McGowk and Peter Mulrooney.
(CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.)

"Sure enough 'twas by the teeth, sir, that
he could tell the age of the horse; for why would
I be telling you honor a lie about it? But
'twas only the coaxing way he had that put the
cottoner on the jealous bait, and persuaded it
to open its mouth."

"Ah, I know; you Irish are famous for
blarney."

"Deed, sir, that's true, any way," said
Peter. "Well, Neal was but a poor crayther,
after all; for by reason of the gentry col-
loquy with him, he began to turn the could
shoulder to his old friends, as I brag, and
to boast, as if he bated the world for wisdom."

Arrah, where was the use of a decent man
demanding himself in that way? Well, one
day he took it into his head to travel to Dub-
lin for diversion; as a mighty party divarish-
in he made of it, sure enough. Ocht, but it's
a beauty of a city, that same Dublin, wid its
four courts, as its states of fine houses, an
its College-green, an its bridge over the
Liffey! By-an'-by, Neal strolls to the mar-
ket. Bedad, but 'twas his evil genius tuk him
there, I does be thinkin'! After admiring the
hapes of pitatoes, and the bashes of bafe, an
mutton, an' other vegetables of a similar char-
acter, he comes to a fisherman's stall, where
he sees ever so many things pokin' out their
thin legs an' dhravin' their back again, in a
lazy sort of a way.

"What's them?" sez Neal to the fisher-
man.

"Lobsters," sez the man.

"Is jokin' ye are," sez Neal. "Lob-
sters are red craythers, as red as sojers'
coat," sez he; "for Misthers Hoolagan, the
housekeeper at Squire Doolin's told me so."

"Misthess Hoolagan is a decent wo-
man, an' tells the truth," sez the fisherman.

"Tis the bilin' does it. The hot wather
turns 'em."

"Ayeh! but that bates Bannagher!" sez
Neal.

"Pll be plazed to sell ye one," sez the
man. "Tis the illigantest 'atin'! Tis what
they feed the great lords and ladies upon."

"So Neal thought what a mighty fine
thing it would be to take a lobster home wid
him, an' dine for want in his life for all the
world like a gentleman."

"Is this baste fat?" sez Neal, pointin'
wid his finger to the biggest fellow on the
board.

"Begorra, ye might try him down an'
make sparrows caw out of him," sez the fisher-
man.

"But it strikes me the baste isn't
young," sez Neal, dubiously.

"Tis aisy to see for yerself," sez the
fisherman, slyly.

"How will I do that?" sez Neal.

"Hasn't he got two mouths wid teeth
in 'em?" sez the fisherman.

"Bedad, but that's true," sez Neal.

"An' wid that, he lays 'bout of it as
bould as brass—whin wow! clip goes the
claws into his hand."

"Och! murther! cries Neal, shakin' his
hand wid the black lobster clingin' to it, an'
he skippin' about like a monkey on a barrel-
organ. "Murther! I'll be killed intirely!"
says he. "Take the baste off, will ye! Tis a
deaf man I am this blessed day! Och! werra!
werra! what'll become of Biddy an'
the children? Murther! murther! the varmint
is suckin' all the blood from my body."

"Tis that makes the lobsters so red. I
ought to have known it afore. Och! blissed
Saint Patrick, what'll I do! Good people
have pity on me! Tis a poor devil I am,
wid a wife an' six children down in Galway."

"Take the baste off, I say! Will any good
gentleman cut his head off, or run a knife down
his throat?"

"But the crowd, they wor screechin' wid
laughter, an' bouldin' their sides, an' dhriv-
in a sort of 'ed, stirred, till a big butcher bruv
through the crowd, an' wid his cleaver,

"Hold yer hand down upon the board,
sez he to Neal. And, wid that, he chopt off
the claws, an' sez McGowk free.

"Now, Pll pay ye for the lobster, if ye
plaze," sez Neal, in a passion; to the fisher-
man.

"Och! sez the man, 'if 'tis a batin' ye
welcome to, Mr. An' with that, he seizes a
couple of lobsters by the small of the back,
an' dhriveth them at arine's length. Arrah!
come on, ye scoundrel!"

"But, as soon as Neal heard the lob-
sters shakin' an' rattlin' near his face, he
dhraps his fists an' runs out of Dublin, wid

the people shoutin' at his heels. Fair! when
he came back to Galway, there wasn't many
of the boys that wor bould enough to ask
Neal McGowk to tell 'em the age of a lob-
ster by lookin' at his teeth. An' that's the
story, sir."

"Very admirably embellished, I dare
say. And now, Mulrooney, I can dispen-
se with you for the present; so bear in mind
what I told you."

"About the mash, sir?"

"Certainly, about the mash."

"Still, Peter unaccountably lingered; and
I was about to ask why he waited, when he
said, softly—

"I beg your pardon sir; but 'tis bother-
ed intirely. I an't. Will I give her an old
country mash, or an Ameriky mash?"

"I don't know of any distinction betwe-
them," I answered, rather puzzled in my mind
at what he was aimin'. I found afterwards
he was ignorant of what a mash was. "I
don't know," said I, "of any distinction be-
tween them."

"Arrah, 'tis reasonable enough that ye
shouldn't," responded Peter.

"Look here, Mulrooney," said I, impa-
tiently; "I want you to put about two double
handfuls of bran into a bucket of warm water,
and, after stirring the mixture well, to give it
to the black filly. That 's what we call a
bran mash in this country. Now do you
perfectly understand me?"

"Good luck to yer honor," replied
Peter, looking very much relieved; for the
rascal had got the information he was fishin'
for. "Good luck to yer honor, what'd I
be good for if I didn't? Sure, 'tis the old
country mash, after all."

"I thought as much," said I; "so now
away with you, and be sure you make no mis-
take."

"Tisn't likely I'll do that, sir," said he,
looking very confidently. "But about the
wather, wather, sir?"

"There's plenty to be had in the k'ichen."

"An' the naygur? Will I say till her
'tis yer honor's orders?"

"Certainly; she'll make no difficulty."

"Oh, begorra, 'tisn't a traneeen I care
for that. But will I give her the full of the
bucket, sir?"

"Pll do her no harm," said I carelessly.
And with that Peter made his best bow and
departed from the presence.

"It might have been some ten minutes af-
ter this that Mrs. Stanley entered the room
where I was sitting, and as she was still some-
what of an invalid, I had done the book I
had in my hand, and leading her to the sofa,
arranged the pillows for her liking."

"I wish you would go into the kitchen,
George," she said, as I was disposing of a light
shawl about her person. "I am afraid there
is something wrong between that Irishman of
yours and Phillis! Both their voices appear-
ed to be a good deal raised as I crossed the
hall; and I heard the man say something
about some orders you had given him."

"Oh, 'tis nothing, my dear," I said, half
laughing. "I understand it. Mulrooney re-
quires some warm water, which Phillis, who
bears him no love, has, I suspect, declined to
give him."

"My explanation scarcely satisfied Mrs.
Stanley, who seemed to think that the distur-
bance was greater than would be likely to
arise from such a trifle. However, she said
nothing more, and I was searching for a pas-
sage in my book which I thought would please
her, when all at once we were startled by a
distant crash of crockery ware—plates and
dishes in fact, as I afterwards discovered.—
To add to our annoyance, this crash was
speedily followed by a half-suppressed shriek.
Mrs. Stanley started up in alarm."

"Do go and see what is the matter,
George," said she. "I told y-u I was sure it
was something serious. That Irishman will be
the death of Phillis some of these days; they
are always quarrelling."

"Scarcely pausing to listen to the closing
portion of my wife's speech I hurried from
the room, and soon heard, as I passed through
the hall, an increasing clamour in the kitchen
beyond. First of all came the shrill voice
of Phillis."

"Ha! done, I say! I won't hab nuffin
to do wid the stuff, naygur!"

"Ye ugly an' contrary old naygur,
don't I tell ye 'tis the master's orders?" I
heard Peter respond.

"Taint no such a thing. Go way, you
poor wite frisher! I tell 'ee I won't."

"Who ebba heard of a colored 'ooman tak-
in a bran mash afore, I'd like to know!"

"The whole truth of what I had been sus-
pecting for some time flashed upon me at once,
and the fun of the thing struck me so irresis-
tibly that I hesitated for a while to break in
upon it."

"Arrah, be aisy, can't ye? and take the
dose like a decent naygur."

"Go way, I tell 'ee," screamed Phillis.
"I'll call missus, dat I will!"

"Och! by this an' by that," said Peter
resolutely, "it 's about to frighten the beauti-
ful mistress ye are, an' she sick to that this
same time; I'll soon put a stop to that."

"Immediately afterwards, I heard the sound
of his heavy step across the kitchen floor, and
then came a short scuffle and a stifled scream.
Concluding that it was now time for me to
interfere, I moved quickly on; and, just as the
scuffling gave way to smothered sobs and
broken ejaculations, I lunged open the door and
looked in. The first thing that caught my eye
was Phillis seated in a chair, sputtering and
gasping; while Mulrooney, holding her head
under his left arm, was employing his right
hand in conveying a tin cup of bran mash
from the bucket at his side to her upturned
mouth."

"What, in the name of all that is good,
are you doing now, Mulrooney?" said I.

"Sure, sir," said he, "what 'd I do but
give black Phillis the wather mash, accordin'
to yer honor's orders?" Arrah, the baythen!
had 'cess to her! 'tis trouble enough I've

had to make her reasonable and obedient, an'
that's no lie—the stupid bould thafe of a nay-
gur!"

"My dear Urban, you may imagine the
fun to be so rich a scene; even Mrs. Stanley
caught the infection, and laughed heartily.—
As for Peter, the last I heard of him was his
muttering, as he walked away—

"Ayeh! why didn't he tell me? If they
call naygurs fillys, and horses fillys, bow the
devil should I know the differ!"—*Belle
Assemble.*

My First "Love Affair."

At about seventeen years of age, (on
Wednesday afternoons,) I attended a school
where the mystery of the "light fantastic too"
was taught.

The school was large, and the scholars
were the daughters and sons of the mer-
chants of one of our most populous sea-
ports.

There were some exceedingly pretty girls
among them; and the town was noted for
the beauty of its females. There was one
rosy-cheeked miss, rather older than myself,
whose dancing was particularly spirited and
graceful. She was not tall, but finely for-
med, and her eyes were of great beauty and
brilliance. Her temper was very lively,
and her conversation polished and humorous.

All these qualities were very attractive to a
lad, who seemed to live only for "fun" and
enjoyment. Whenever an opportunity of-
fered, I selected her for my partner in the
dances. She seemed "nothing loth," and we
were most happy. But I could not talk to
her, for my bashfulness was extreme. I
would have given one of my arms to have
been able to say to her the tender things
which crowded upon my heart.

But I found it in vain; and was forced to
content myself with only looking "unutter-
able emotions."

Some months passed in this blissful inter-
course. She treated me as if I was a prom-
ising boy, who might grow to something;
for although young in years, I believe I was
as capable of an exalted and soul-subduing
passion as at any subsequent period of my
life. And I proved it, by wasting away and
losing all my hilarity of spirits in the sober
meditations of a first attachment.

There was, during the winter, "a party"
of young people of both sexes, at my un-
cle's. The young dancer (into my affec-
tions) was one of the invited. I met her
there, for the first time, where our inter-
course could be unrestrained.

I succeeded, after divers efforts which
sent the perspiration in streams to my fore-
head, in sealing myself at her side; and af-
ter stammering attempts, at last subdued into
an interesting conversation.

The evening passed off delightful, and the
party rose to go home. Then watching my
opportunity, I asked leave to attend my fair
one to her dwelling.

She smilingly consented. We walked
slowly along the quiet streets of the town,
apart from the rest of the party, and now
and then putting and answering some ques-
tion of trivial interest.

The walk, although near a mill, seemed
not more than a few steps. Her stately
odifice appeared in view. I walked still
slower. We reached the steps of the front
door. There was a light on the kitchen
hearth, which announced that all the family
had retired for the night.

She ascended the door-step, and stopped.
The bright moon shone full upon her radiant
face as she raised her blue eyes to that pa-
triness of lovers.

I seized her hand. She made no effort to
take it away. I looked up into her face,
and she looked down at me, and (I can't say
how it is done!) our lips came together—
warm, blushing, trembling with emotion.—
I took—I believe—only one kiss; but that
was sufficient for that ecstatic moment.

She sprang within the door saying, "Good
night!" in tones which sounded to my ear
like the softest and sweetest breathing of an
Æolian harp; and the door closed upon her
charms.

That was the first love kiss I ever gave
and received!

I walked slowly towards my own home, I
believe, on the tips of my toes. I stopped
after a few steps to get breath. I looked up
at the unclouded moon, and she seemed to
wink at me roguishly, and say:

"I saw you, you rogue!"

And then, leaning on the bars of a rail-
ing, near a green pasture, I murmured:

"How delicious that was!"

Was ever rose-leaf softer and sweeter
than her lips! Did ever flute sound such
gentle notes, as the sounds that fell from her
tongue. That "good night!" Ah! if an
angel had leaned from yon cloud—which
looks as if it was the chariot of the moon—
he could not have whispered "peace" in
more ravishing strains than that "good night."

Al! Jack! you're a lucky fellow! Mil-
lions of blessings descended and rest upon her
home!

Thus soliloquizing I reached my father's
dwelling. I entered the kitchen door, softly
and slyly. All the lights were extinct. I
locked the door and crept towards the parlor.

"How nice," thought I, "that all have gone
to bed. Not one soul up to break in upon
the heaven of my feelings!"

I opened, very softly, the parlor door.—
Thunder, and earthquakes—there sat my
father! He was dozing in his arm-chair,
but my entrance roused him.

"This is pretty doing, for a boy! what
upon earth have you been doing? Tell me,
sir, where you have been going late?"

"Only waiting upon the ladies home from
the party, sir!"

"Ladies!" he exclaimed with a sneer.—
"How long since they learned to go alone
and left off their sucking bottles and dolls?"

More children! Go to bed sir. And when
you can feel that your chin begins to be
rough, you may consider yourself capable
of gallanting the ladies, and perhaps of
feeling a preference for one among their
number. At present, you are about as fit
for a beau, as an old cat is for a coach
horse."

I sneaked off to bed; and should have fel-
len into a fit of yellow despondency, had I
not suddenly remembered the lines of the
great Shakespeare:

"The course of true love never yet ran smooth,"
So I hugged myself with the reflection,
and dreamed of that blessed kiss.

COLONIAL.

The Grand Trunk Railway Deception.

There is a gang of political black legs
about this concern—who would have done
honor to George Hordun had he been their
instructor.

They have sent nine millions of dollars in
Province bonds, to London for sale, and of
that additional debt, they have already clutch-
ed nearly four millions of Canada's dollars in
guinea gold. No one knows what they do or
how they do it. Hinks is their financier,
aided by Etienne Cartier, and John Ross of
Belleville!

They had of the most lucrative contracts
over wrested from any people; Hinks Mac-
nab, and Morris's land have exchanged it for
one that will plunder us, still more effectually.
On Thursday Nov. 23rd.

Mr. Cartier moved in Assembly, That
the Bill to Amend the Acts relating to the
Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada,
be read a third time.

Mr. Merritt moved to add that the 16th
of Viet. provides that the free navigation of
the River St. Lawrence shall not be obstruct-
ed; and 102 feet was represented to be the
required height; and that in case the height
above the River now named in the contract
with Peto and Company should prove insuffi-
cient after the obstructions in River St. Law-
rence shall have been removed so as to admit
of the passage of vessels drawing ten feet
water, the Grand Trunk Railway Co., shall,
at their own cost, construct a sufficient Draw-
Bridge, Mr. Merritt's proposal was voted
down, the yeas being Aikins, Brown, Chisholm,
DeWitt, Flint, Fraser, Hartman, J. S. Mac-
donald, Mackenzie, Mattice, Merritt, Wright,
Young—ex. only 15.

The yeas were Bell, Brodeur, Burton,
Cartier, Cayley, Crawford, Ferres, FOLEY,
HINKS, Holton, JACKSON, LANGTON,
Loranger, Lyon, MACBETH, J. A. Mac-
donald, Morris, MORRISON of Niagara,
MORRISON of Simcoe, MURNEY,
NILES, Powell, Rankin, Robinson, two
Rosses, Penery, Smith, SMITH of Victoria,
SOUTHWICK, SPENCE, Stevenson, and
a host of French members, 55.

Mr. Brown moved to add that it shall not
be lawful for the Grand Trunk Co., to charge
as far for any first class passenger passing
over any portion of the said Railway or any
of its branches, a greater rate than two pence
currency for each mile travelled, or for any
second class passenger more than 1d. or for
any third class passenger more than one pen-
ny, and at least one train having in it third
class passengers shall run every day through-
out the length of the line,—but only 20 of
us were yeas.

The yeas were 41, including U. C. mem-
bers as follows:—

Bell, Burton, Cayley, Crawford, Hinks,
Lyon, Macbeth, J. A. Macdonald, Niles,
Patrick, Rankin, Robinson, Shaw, SPENCE,
James Ross, the three SMITH'S, and two
Morrison's. The Bill was read a third time,
and passed as follows:—

Yeas. Bell, Burton, Cayley, Crawford,
HINKS, JACKSON, LANGTON, Lyon, Mac-
beth, the two Macdonald's, Mattice, Mor-
rison, Murney, Niles, Patrick, Powell, Rankin,
Robinson, Jas. Ross, Shaw, SOUTHWICK,
SPENCE, Stevenson, the three SMITH'S
and the French and Lower Canadians, 52.

Nays. Brown, Chisholm, Darche, Flint,
Fraser, Hartman, Macdonald of Glengarry,
McDonald of Cornwall, Mackenzie, Marchil-
don, Merritt, O'Farrell, Wright, Young,—14.

I have given all the Upper Canada mem-
bers votes, on the motion but left out most of
the Frenchmen, the follow their leaders of
course. They vote—we pay! The members
absent were 68,—half the house and two
over.

The latest news from the Railway, was
the establishment of the monstrous charge
of eight dollars, between Quebec and Mon-
treal—which Government [?] may perhaps
advise them to lower till they get yet a strong-
er hold on the public purse.

A CHOICE OF TWO.—The Quebecers are
just now in a state of great excitement over
the important question of, "Who's the Gov-
ernor General?" Sir Edmund Walker Head
and Lord Elgin both being at present in the
"ancient capital." Nothing, it appears, has
as yet transpired on the subject of the depa-
ture

Mr. S. W. Webb will commence on Monday next, the 23rd inst., at 10 o'clock, the office of King for subscribers to this paper. His receipts will be acknowledged at this office.

Mr. H. H. Smith was sworn into the office of Governor General, on Wednesday last.

It is rumored that His Excellency Lord Elgin will take his departure for England during the coming week.

From our Quebec Correspondent.

The last, manner of Mr. H. H. Smith's Grand Trunk Amendment Bill—The Seigneurial Tenure Bill—Hind's Bill—The Estimates—Ministerial Debating.

Quebec, 8th Dec., 1854.

"It is a long time in which there is no turn."

And the proof of the truth of this saying has been furnished this week by the conduct of the high contracting parties in the case of the Grand Trunk Amendment Bill.

Up to the 10th inst., the late Inspector General seemed to perform faithfully his part of the contract, in defending most earnestly the conduct of his successors in office—giving the lie in many instances to his former professions—sustaining, on the Tariff question, a policy adverse to that of his whole official life.

But what his convictions of right could not do, his ingratitude has accomplished. Whilst the Tariff question was under discussion, the Grand Trunk Amendment Bill was not yet adopted, and with that there was danger of more extensive exposure and failure in obtaining the sanction of Parliament in his official misconduct. That danger is now past. The Grand Trunk Amendment Bill has passed both Houses, and the Government Guarantee to the extent of \$235,000 will, as a consequence, in a few days be handed over to that corporation.

No longer was it necessary for the ex-premier to conceal his contempt for those who had consented to become his instruments in defeating the honest wishes of the people; and no longer would he perform the drudgery of a double defence of his own official misconduct, and the degrading task of hiding that misconduct assumed by the Coalition.

The Seigneurial Bill—so long before the Assembly—so unjust in its principal feature, both towards Upper Canada and that portion of Lower Canada not included in the Seigneuries—was thoroughly defended by Mr. Hinks when in the Assembly; but when it met with a wholesome opposition in the Upper House, and amendments were about to be made therein—of a nature better suited to the principles of justice to all—when, by the course likely to be pursued there, it became apparent that Mr. Attorney General Drummond's influence was on the wane, Mr. Hinks, losing all sense of consistency and gratitude to late colleagues, suddenly discovered that the whole Bill was wrong in principle, and as suddenly declared his entire opposition to the whole scheme—thus opposing the course pursued, or intended to be pursued by himself when recently meeting Parliament, as he and his late colleagues agreed upon this same bill—opposing also his conduct throughout the whole of the lengthened discussion of the bill, and repaying with ingratitude, too low for contemplation, the very colleague who had almost sacrificed his own standing to shield the fallen one!

It is a fact, that on Monday last Mr. Hinks issued a pamphlet, on the subject of the Seigneurial Tenure, in which he condemns the entire scheme of the Bill of the Attorney General. He has also attended the discussions in the Legislative Council on that Bill this week, and by his influence with a few members, has largely contributed to the opposition with which that measure has met there. In all probability that opposition will result in a further postponement of the question. If so, the result will be better than the means employed to accomplish it.

When repugnance does not come too late, we may expect good to follow.

The course now recommended by Mr. H. in his pamphlet is that proposed by Mr. Dorion of Montreal, some time since, and approved by many members from Upper Canada; and had it then been adopted by those who now discover its correctness—Upper Canada, at least, would not have to regret the settlement of this question; as by this the public chest would not be called upon for a large indemnity now drawn from it.

The Estimates for the year 1855, was laid before Parliament on the 1st inst., and contained many items of expenditure, of which the present Ministers from U. C. could not but disapprove—but it was a part of their bargain to carry out the policy of their predecessors, and of course, defend all their acts.

It was but natural to suppose that the party for whose benefit the expenditure had been made, would manifest a willingness to assist at least in its defence.

But it was not so in this instance. Instead thereof he either absented himself entirely, or allowed his successor in office, who has not the happiest faculty of accomplishing a difficult task to flounder through the defence of his assumed responsibility in the best way he could. Many items of expenditure—amounting in the aggregate to hundreds of thousands of dollars, were added—especially under the Board of Works—without the sanction of any act of Parliament!

All and this the House was now asked to sanction! No reason could be given for such a course, but that Government thought the expenditure necessary; therefore it was ordered, and done accordingly. When called upon for his defence, Mr. Inspector Cayley stammered out that it was done before he took office, and then cast an imploring look to his predecessor, (and present ruler) seemingly beseeching him to rise and afford some explanation that would satisfy a majority. With an ill-concealed sneer of contempt for his victim, Mr. Hinks quietly responded, that he "always knew it was not right to expend money without the consent of Parliament," and only sanctioned it in extraordinary cases! (meaning, no doubt, whenever it suited his purpose.) I may mention, one of these items was for the construction of Landing Piers below Quebec, for which the modest sum of £109,000 was asked, and I regret to say, granted. The whole of the produce shipped at those piers, if sold, and the price applied to that purpose, would not pay the interest on their original cost. Another item, is a sum of £4200 for improvements made this year in Durham Terrace, &c., a promenade in this city. As a city work it is all very well; but when the country is called upon to pay for it, we may well ask the question—"who authorized it?" Dame rumor says the late Election in this city cost several of the friends of the Lower Canada portion of the Cabinet a large sum of money. The chief commissioner of Public Works is one of the number representing Quebec in Parliament; and some people reasoning from these two facts say, this expenditure was necessary to cover losses. It may be. No, I will not say it is so. Its probability will not lose anything when I state that the work done would, in the opinion

of competent judges, have been well paid for by the sum of £1200. These little manifestations of growing hostility between the present Ministry and their sponsors, cannot fail to prepare us for more striking displays of the mutual disrespect. Just evading on the occasion of moving some resolutions relative to the appointment of Harbour Commissioners for the Harbor of Montreal, Mr. Drummond was met by Mr. Hinks with the first act of undisguised hostility in debate. The contest was brief, but long enough to afford the latter an opportunity of likening the former to a whipped Brabant. These were the words. "The whipped Brabant," and related of the whipper that he probably knew how far it would be safe for any one to attempt whipping in that quarter. I commented by a homely saying. I will conclude by another—

"When rogues fall out, honest men get their due."

Responsible Government Abandoned.

One of the beauties of the present Coalition, and the great benefit to be derived by allowing its existence was graphically illustrated a few evenings since in parliament, while discussing a motion introduced by the Hon. J. S. McDonald to prevent Ministers from expending public money without the sanction of the Legislature. This motion was merely carrying out an important and fundamental principle in the system of Responsible Government; but the obedient tools of the Ministry from Lower Canada, inasmuch as they pay but little into the Revenue, voted against this motion in order to allow Jobbers the unlimited control of the public purse. Here is Mr. McDonald's motion:—

"That the question of concurrence be not now put, that it be resolved that it is the undoubted privilege of this House, and the highest security for the liberties of the subject, that no expenditure of the Public Monies shall be made by the Executive, until express sanction of Parliament shall have been obtained;—that in deference to this undoubted constitutional safeguard this House learns with alarm, that during the year about to expire, not only have monies been taken from the public chest to defray the necessary expenses of the government, but works and enterprises involving large liabilities, have been undertaken and carried on with the public money, on the sole responsibility of the Executive, and that in the opinion of this House, such unauthorized expenditure of the public monies is unconstitutional, and a dangerous violation of the rights of the people."

To this motion, Mr. Cayley, the Hon. Inspector General, seconded by Hon. John A. McDonald, moved the following amendment:—

"How men like McDonald and Cayley and McNab, could be brought to swallow the bitter pill of 'eating their own words,' and giving their votes directly opposite to their avowed opinions as expressed while in the opposition a short time ago, we cannot conceive."

According to Mr. McDonald's own statement on the floor of the House, the late Inspector General "was steeped in infamy to the very lips," but he now seconds a resolution entirely approving of the course Mr. Hinks and his colleagues adopted. Here is the amendment:—

"That the question of concurrence be now put, and that it be resolved, that the expenditure which has been incurred during the present year on certain public works, on the St. Lawrence River, and the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals, and for which an appropriation is now sought, could not have been delayed without detriment to the public interests, and serious injury to the works of great utility, which had been commenced under the authority of a former parliament, and that it be further resolved that in anticipation of the approval of parliament, this house does not waive, nor is it assumed that the executive have desired to trench upon the undisputed privileges of parliament and the constitutional right of the people."

Notwithstanding the amendment was carried, we are glad to be able to state, that but three Upper Canada professed Reformers voted for this wholesale outrage upon the liberties of the people; and mark well the men—Morrison of Niagara, Smith of Northumberland West, and Hon. R. Spence, the Post Master General. We are sure the Conservatives of Upper Canada, will now, in truth blush to own their leaders. Read the names on the amendment, those marked in Italics are from Upper Canada:—

Yeas—Messieurs Allyn, Blanchet, Brodeur, Burton, Cartier, Casault, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Crawford, Cryster, Desautels, Dionne, Dostaler, Attorney General Drummond, Feltou, Fortier of Nicolet, Fortier of Belleschasse, Fournier, Gill, Guvernort, Labelle, Laporte, Le Benitier, Lenieux, Lumsden, Lyon, Attorney General Macdonald, Sir Allan N. McNab, Meagher, Mongenais, Morin, Morrison, of Niagara, O'Farrell, Pouliot, Powell, Rankin, Robinson, Rhodes, Solicitor General Smith, Smith of Northumberland West, Spence, Stevenson, Tache, Thibadeau, and Turcotte—48.

Nays—Messieurs Bell, Bourassa, Brown, Cooke of Ottawa, Darche, DeWitt Dorion of Montreal, Dufresne, Ferrie, Galt, Hartman, Holton, Jobin, Laberge, Langton, Macdonald of Glengarry, McDonald of Cornwall, Mackenzie, Marchildon, Merritt, Murney, Papin, Poulin, Prevost, Valois, and Young—26.

Adjournment of Parliament.

By reference to the parliamentary matter which appears elsewhere in to-day's issue, it will be seen that the House has adjourned until next February. His Excellency, Lord Elgin, has given the Royal Assent to a number of Bills, and amongst them will be found the Bill to Endow permanently the Churches of England and Scotland—or in other words the Clergy Reserves Bill, and the one for the Abolition of the Seigneurial Tenure.

Upon the first one, we have, on former occasions published our views; it is unnecessary, therefore, for us now to enter into detail.

The latter, makes the people of Upper Canada pay a large portion of the money required to purchase the deeds of the Farms of Lower Canada, for their special benefit.

True, it is relieving a large portion of our fellow-subjects from the consequent troubles of an old feudalism; but at the same time, when we consider that this boon is purchased at the expense of Upper Canada—"robbing Peter to pay Paul"—it amounts to downright injustice to this part of the Province. Had these measures been enacted

while a thoroughly Reform Ministry were in power, we should probably hear of the "Barnard of Parliament Buildings"—polling Her Majesty's Representative, with rotten eggs &c., &c. But circumstances alter cases wonderfully; and flagitiousness is carried on with impunity, and every action viewed through a different medium. These things taken into consideration, it is high time the connection between Upper and Lower Canada was dissolved. Our interests are not the same on theirs; and two-thirds of the Acts passed for the Government of one part of the province, are not applicable to the other, while, at the same time, all have a voice in legislation. On a former occasion we showed by facts and figures, how much faster Upper Canada was increasing in population than the Lower Province; and according to the articles of the Union, we may have a population of two millions while Lower Canada has but one, still they have the same number of Representatives, the same voice in the Government, that we have. Representation based upon population is the only true principle; and if this system is not changed, six years hence one Lower Canadian will have the same voice in the Government of the Country that two Upper Canadians will have. This would be morally and politically wrong; and a radical change will have to be effected in order to meet the requirements of the people of the Upper Province. This cannot be done until the union is dissolved.

Newmarket Incorporation Again.

Elsewhere in to-day's issue will be found an article from our Correspondent "J. W. C." in which he attempts to make it appear that the inhabitants of Newmarket would be the losers instead of gainers by being incorporated. We have neither time, room, or inclination to enter into particulars; but will just give it a cursory glance, and allow our readers to draw their own conclusions. In the first place he states that the whole Township tax levied this year amounts to "£100," of which—and mark the fact—the Village of Newmarket pays £12 0 8. The whole Township of Whitechurch—including part of the Village of Aurora, and part of the Village of Stouffville, only pay 3/15 of the tax, while Newmarket, situated at one extreme end, has to raise £12 0 8d. for Township purposes. We shall now go back to the two seasons we have resided here—not knowing what transpired previously. In the summer of 1853, £10 was granted; and in the summer of 1854, £20, while we must have paid, according to our correspondents own showing, nearly £25. We believe we lost our £10 this year by not having a councilman to represent us, and the people are above netioning.

In our article last week, we also asked—supposing the taxes should be increased a farthing or two in the pound, what of that?—would not the advantages to be derived from having a local council, under whose superintendence the money granted, could be expended, prove decidedly in favor of an incorporation? Our correspondent says that for four years preceding last year £52 10s. was appropriated for the roads, &c.—the &c., comes in very well just there. Had 3/15 of that amount been properly expended under the superintendence of some competent man, the roads would have been in a much better condition, and the people better satisfied. We had more work done last year—i. e., a more substantial piece of road made, than the whole four years previously, and that, too, without any appropriation whatever. But as we said last week, the money had to be raised—at least part of it—by subscription; whereupon we stated, had the amount been properly levied by taxation, all would bear then their proportion equally. Another thing, we have not the same labor to perform now, to keep the roads and bridges in repair, that we have had.

We therefore maintain the argument of last week; for when we take into consideration the license tax for Houses of public Entertainment, Shops, &c., which our correspondent carefully avoids to put in the estimate of his £12 0 8d., we would have plenty left for other purposes. The license tax alone will nearly pay every expense of the Town as far as officers are concerned. To be more plain we will again put our statement in figures; and that in accordance with the facts of our correspondent.

Town tax for general purposes the same as this year - £12 0 8

Statue Labor, commuted - 65 0 0

License for three Inns - 37 10 0

License for two Stores - 15 0 0

License for Temperance House - 2 10 0

132 0 8

With the exception of the Temperance House, the above is pretty near the figures of this year; and when we become incorporated there will be show licenses also, which would perhaps amount to £7 10s. making a total of about £140. It is needless for us to enter further into detail,—enough has been said, we are satisfied, to convince the most prejudiced. We hope our correspondent will not deem us uncharitable, when we state our belief that the fears of a trifle increase in taxation appears the ground of his objection to an Incorporation; and as we have fully—and we believe, fairly represented the facts of the case, we hope he will now become a convert to our way of thinking.

Public money.

We clip the following from the reports as furnished the Daily Colonist, from Quebec. It appears from the estimates, and public accounts that money has been spent by thousands, without the sanction of parliament for no other

ostensible purpose than the mere accommodation of friends. Read the following debate:—

Upon the vote of £4,000 for improvements of Durham Terrace.

Mr. Brown complained that this mere local improvement had been undertaken at the mere will of the government, without any authority at all, and for a purpose that the House would never have sanctioned.

Mr. Hinton said he would vote for this, on one condition, namely, that the government would construct the projected boulevard at Montreal and that he should have the expending of the money before the next election.

Mr. Robinson could not conceive how £4,000 could have been fairly spent on the vote which it was certain the House would never have sanctioned, if its advice had been asked. It was very wrong; but the money had been spent, and he would therefore vote against it; it was no use to do so.

Mr. Hartman characterized this expenditure as a most deliberate robbery. There was nothing to make the terrace a public work, and if the City of Quebec wanted the improvement it was its business to pay for it. He hoped the member for Simcoe would think of this again, for to vote it merely because the money was spent was to give any government license to spend what it pleased. Here again was the work of Mr. Hays, and he thought there must be something wrong in a system under which every contract was given to one man. He regarded this affair as a shameful job.

Mr. Robinson thought voting against it was of no use; but hoped this warning might be of some.

Mr. Brown ridiculed the idea of any good being done by a warning of the sort. Division: yeas, 32; nays, 17.

Estimates.

OF CERTAIN EXPENSES OF THE CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF CANADA FOR 1851.

We copy the following general statements of the estimates, as published by authority:

Legislative Council Expenses, &c. £ 2145 0 0

Legislative Assembly do 3700 0 0

Various public Departments 5023 2 2

Gratuity of one Quarter's Salary to officers, Clerks, &c. 5645 16 3

Pensions 911 0 0

Hospitals and other Charities 30311 18 6

Various public Institutions 6450 0 0

Administration of Justice 45669 9 10

Miscellaneous 53572 15 2

Education 6292 4 6

Additional grant for Education 15000 0 0

Montreal House of Refuge 150 0 0

Total £268,789 6 5

The total expenditure for the year 1851 is estimated at £239,584 19s 11d; and the total revenue at £1,429,520. From these estimates it will be seen that the Inspector General could, with safety have reduced the Tariff at least \$300,000, instead of £75,000,—we therefore have to pay the taxes while Government officials and their friends have the money to speculate with. Such is Responsible Government in Canada, in 1851; what it will be in 1855 remains to be seen.—No inconsiderable portion of the money asked for by the present Inspector General had been expended without the authority of Parliament; and they came down to the House the other day, and asked members to sanction such transactions; but only three Upper Canada Reformers voted in its favor. The French however, said yes! and, as the saying is—"pop went the weasel."

CORRESPONDENCE.

WE wish it to be distinctly understood that we are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

To the Editor of the New Era.

Sir,—I was not a little amused (while reading your editorial of the 15th inst.,) at the step you had taken towards the Incorporation of our flourishing Village, and the very emphatic manner in which you have expressed your approval; and without trespassing on your time, space or patience, to review the details therein contained, I trust you will allow me to make (for your assistance) a few brief statements of matters of fact in which we are alike concerned,—for if the Village is to be incorporated, and I am to be included in such corporation, I feel that it is a matter of interest to us, before taking another step, to feel the assurance that we are stepping the right way.

As you based your figures upon supposition, allow me, Mr. Editor, for the information of your readers concerned, to base mine upon facts.

There is in the Township of Whitechurch, for Township purposes, a tax levied to the amount of £100—of which the Village of Newmarket pays less than 1/10,—the figures being £120s. 8d. Taking the present year, with all the improvements, for a basis, there has been appropriated for the benefit of the roads, &c., for the four years preceding this, the sum of £52 10s.; in the aggregate showing an excess of expenditure above the receipts of taxes (in accordance with your version) of £3 7s 4d. And there being no appropriation made in the Village this year, it would leave the sum £8 13s 4d. due them, which would form no inconsiderable fund to be placed in the hands of the Treasurer of the Corporation for a commencement. And now, sir, if you can so order the finances of the Corporation as to expend the sum of £100 on the Roads, and defray all incidental expenses of said Corporation, out of the £12 8d., then we shall have nothing to fear from an increase of taxation. But there are other matters connected with such a step, in which we are deeply concerned, and of which I may speak at some future time.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully yours,

J. W. C.

Whitechurch, Dec. 20th, 1854.

The St. Catherine's Journal says that the Welland Canal is now closed by frost, and many vessels frozen up, some of them containing \$3,000 or \$4,000 worth of freight alone. In the New York State canals also, more boats are frozen in at this present time than on any previous year. They line the canal from Buffalo to Albany, most of them having full cargoes of produce for shipment.

A supper was given on Friday evening last at Garrett's Hotel, Orillia, to Captain Bell, on his retiring from the command of the steamer Morning. We understand that a suitable testimonial is to be got up for presentation to him by the inhabitants of Orillia. Captain Bell has been for many years known on Lake Simcoe as an experienced, obliging and gentlemanly commander, and he takes with him, to his new sphere of duties, the good wishes of the whole of the inhabitants around Lake Simcoe.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, Dec., 14th 1854.

On Wednesday night, after the report left, Mr. Dorion of Annapolis, moved to print 500 copies of the Public Accounts in French and English, to be distributed in a certain manner by members of the House. Yeas 33, nays 33.

The 7th report of the committee on Contingencies was concurred in.

The bill to amend the act to extend the Franchise was also read. It may be said shortly to give the Franchise to all who had it before the late bill and to all to whom the late bill gave it. The object was merely to carry out the intention of the late act.

The Dalhousie and Thorold Railway amendment bill went through committee.

The House met this morning and transacted the following:

Receiving the report of the Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Brown moved that the report should be sent back in order that it might be amended by changing the grants for education in Lower Canada upon the Jesuits' Estate Fund, and granting the amount of the item out of the Consolidated Fund for Common Schools in Lower Canada—Lost—35 to 20.

The Franchise Bill was read a third time.

The Port Dalhousie and Thorold Railway Bill, on motion of Mr. Morrison, was postponed to the 1st of March on division; also the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Bill.

Mr. Drummond's Savings' Bank Bill was postponed at the request of Mr. Hinton, who approved in general, but desired that existing institutions should be prohibited from coming under it, otherwise the large accumulation in the Savings' Bank of Montreal, which now belonged to charitable purposes, might become a mere private job of a few persons. Before coming under the law existing they should be wound up, as they were charitable institutions, not accumulations.

The House went into Committee on the bill to amend the Municipal Loan Fund Act, and was in Committee when the summary was made up.

The Legislative Council has agreed to the Seigneurial Tenure Bill, with amendments.—The amendments brought down by the Clerk were a perfect armful. It was expected that the bill will be proceeded with at once.

QUEBEC, December 15th.

Last night after the report left, the following bills were advanced a stage each, viz:—To incorporate Ontario and Bay Quinte Canal, St. Lawrence Mining Company, Soré and Richmond Railway; to make legal the assessments in Upper Canada during the year 1854.

The Attorney General then moved that the amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Seigneurial Tenure Bill be now taken into consideration.

The Speaker thereupon informed the House that said amendments were an infringement of the privileges of the House, as they changed the provisions of a bill imposing taxation.

Sir Allan McNab moved in amendment to main motion, to insert the words following before the words "be taken into consideration":—"that the said amendments be in accordance with the intentions of this House, this House will waive its privileges," and he cited several cases in which this course had been taken by the House of Commons.

Mr. Brown contended on the other hand, that the cases cited, were cases where the amendments made to money bills were of very slight importance—mere clerical corrections—but they could furnish no precedent for a case like this—where the entire purpose of the bill was changed from its title to the very last clause. He then cited a speech of Lord Holland's in the House of Lords, warning their Lordships against a certain amendment to the Irish Municipal Reform Bill, on the ground that such amendments as amounted, in fact, to making the bill an entire new one, ought not to be sent down to the House of Commons, since they could treat them only by an absolute acceptance or an absolute rejection, whereas both Houses ought to have a right to discuss and amend every bill throughout its principles and details. He cited several instances to show that the House of Commons constantly refused to permit of amendments of an important kind to money bills.

Sir A. N. McNab contended that those last examples were all old cases, and that the House had of late years very much relaxed the undoubted rule of Parliament, in proof of which he read a resolution affirming that in cases of amendments whereby any pecuniary penalty or forfeiture was imposed, the Speaker should state to the House whether the object of the same was to vary or take away such charges, or whether the same related only to the punishments or preventions of offences, and the House should then determine whether it is expedient in that particular case to insist upon its privilege.

Mr. Brown complained that the last quotation was imperfect.

The discussion lasted for some time, but at length the House divided upon the amendment proposed by Mr. Brown, that the said amendments be laid aside. Yeas, 24; Nays, 46.

Mr. Drummond then moved the second reading of the amendments, whereupon the opposition asked to delay the bill till next day, which Ministry refused to grant. A debate then occurred which occupied some time, during which Messrs. Turcotte, Thibadeau and Pouliot spoke strongly against the Ministry, and accused them of having deceived their friends by allowing the original bill to be changed for the present one. On division, the numbers were—Yeas 39; Nays 33.

Mr. Drummond then moved that the House do go into Committee on the amendments, but after sitting till past 2 A. M., the House rose without having taken a vote thereon.

This evening the Municipal Loan Fund Bill, has been read a third time.

The Legislative Council, has concurred in the following Bills, viz: Lying Hospital and Dispensary, Montreal; Shipton and Kingsey Slate; and Supply Bill.

QUEBEC, Dec. 16, 1854.

Last night after the report left, the debates continued till three o'clock this morning on the Seigneurial Tenure.

Several amendments were proposed by the opposition to the bill sent down by the Council; but were rejected by the House. The principal of these consisted of a short bill by Mr. Dorion of Montreal, having for its object to appropriate funds and compel Seigniors to give in *aveu et dénombrement*, leaving other matters to be dealt with hereafter.

This was rejected on a division.—Yeas, 21; Nays, 48.

Yeas—Bourassa, Brown, Bureau, Cook of Ottawa, Daoust of Beauharnois, Darche, Desautels, DeWitt, Dorion of Drummond, Dorion of Montreal, Dufresne, Galt, Guvernort, Holton, Jobin, Laberge, Macdonald of Glengarry, McDonald of Cornwall, Mackenzie, Marchildon, Murney, Papin, Prevost, Sanborn, Thibadeau, Turcotte and Valois.

Nays—Allyn, Bell, Blanchette, Brodeur, Burton, Cartier, Casault, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Crawford, Cryster, Dionne, Desautels, Drummond, Feltou, Ferrie, Fortier of Belleschasse, Fournier, Gill, Hinks, Labelle, Langton, Laporte, Larwill, LeBeau, Lemieux, Lyon, MacDonald of Kingston, McNab, Meagher, Mongenais, Morin, Morrison of Niagara, O'Farrell, Poulin, Pouliot, Powell, Rankin, Robinson, Rhodes, Solicitor General Smith, Smith of Northumberland, Stevenson, Tache—(Lower Canada votes, Nays, 22.)

To-day the House met at 10 o'clock, and after routine business.

Sir ALLAN McNab moved, seconded by the

Hon. Mr. Spence, that a humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, expressing the sincere regret of his House at his Lordship's approaching retirement from the government of this colony, and further to assure his Excellency that we shall ever feel the highest esteem and respect for his exalted character, and anxious solicitude for his future welfare and happiness; and that we sincerely hope his Excellency may have long life to enjoy the favor of his sovereign and the approbation of his country.

Mr. Galt moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Hinton, that the address, leaving out from "colony" in the third line down to "Crow" (sic) in the seventh. This raised a discussion which lasted till nearly 6 o'clock, when the House divided on the amendment, yeas 15; nays 41.

The address was carried on the division and sent to Council for its concurrence.

After some discussion 10s. was added per diem to the allowance of members during the present session to the time of adjournment.

QUEBEC, Dec. 16th.

The House met at 11 o'clock this morning. After routine business, Hon. Mr. Morin moved that when this house adjourns this day it adjourn till 23rd February next. Carried.

The following bill were presented to in her Majesty's name, by his Excellency, viz: An act for the removal of doubts and to explain the Provincial Statute 12 Vic. cap. 42.—To abolish imprisonment for debt and for other purposes.—To incorporate the town of Whinby and to define the limits thereof.—To declare valid a certain survey of part of the Town of Cornwall.—To incorporate the Canada Ocean Steamer Navigation Company.—To make better provision for the appropriation of monies arising from the lands heretofore known as Clergy Reserves, by making them available for municipal purposes.—For the abolition of feudal rights and duties in Lower Canada.—To amend the acts relating to the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada.—To authorize an addition to the Capital Stock of Quebec Bank and for other purposes relative to the said bank.—To amend the Charter and increase the Capital Stock of the Bank of Montreal.—To authorize an addition to the Capital Stock of the Commercial Bank, M. D., and to facilitate the transfer of shares in certain cases.—To authorize an increase of the Capital Stock of the Bank of Upper Canada, and to facilitate the transfer of shares in certain cases.—To incorporate the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company.—To amend the act incorporating the City Bank and to add to its Capital Stock.—To extend to Lower Canada the Provisions of Act to establish a standard weight for the different kinds of grain, pulse and seeds in U. C.—To increase the Capital Stock of La Banque du Peuple, and for other purposes.—To amend the act to revise the Act authorizing the inhabitants of the Seigneurie of Yamaska to regulate the Common of said Seigneurie.—To amend the Naturalization laws of this Province.—To incorporate the Huntingdon Academy.—Further to amend the Act incorporating the Quebec Friendly Society.—To amend the Act incorporating the North Shore Railway Company.—To erect the town of Bytown into a city under the name of City of Ottawa.—To amend the U. C. Joint Stock, Free Wharf, Dry Dock and Harbor Co. Act.—To confirm a certain Survey of the township of Bedford.—To authorize the Municipal Council of the township of Ottawa, to exchange a concessive road allowance for another portion of land given in lieu thereof.—To amend the act incorporating the Mutual Assurance Associations of the Fabrics of the Dioceses of Quebec and Three Rivers and of Montreal.—To increase the capital stock of the Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge Company.—To enable Rev. Wm. Ritchie to sell convey and demise Court lands held by him in trust.—To allow Notaries to receive advice of relations and friends without being commanded thereunto by a Judge in all cases in which the Judges may delegate their powers to notaries.—To extend the act intitled "An act to authorize limited partnerships."—To regulate the inspection of pot and pearl ashes.—To provide for the holding of the several County Courts in case of the illness or unavoidable absence of the County Judges.—To enable the Board of School Trustees of the town of Chatham to dispose advantageously of land in that town.—To incorporate the Canada Copper Company.—To

THE NEW ERA.
Newmarket, Friday, Dec. 22, 1854.
LOCAL MATTER.

Monday night last was decidedly the coldest we had had this season. On Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock, the thermometer stood several degrees below zero.

The members of the North York, Joseph Hartman, Esq., has returned; and we are glad to be able to state that he looks much better in health now, than when he left home to attend to his professional duties.

A special meeting of the Vigilance Committee will be held in the Committee Room, Newmarket, on Friday Evening next, the 29th inst. A full attendance is respectfully requested, as the member for North York, Joseph Hartman, Esq., will be present to consult the Committee.

The friends in connection with Lovo's Chapel, Kingston, purpose holding a tea-meeting on Christmas Evening. Tickets, 3s. 9d. per couple. On the same evening another tea-meeting in connection with the Sabbath School at Lloydstown, will be held in the latter village, to commence at 6 p.m.

HART'S CALIFORNIA GOLD PEN.—We have no objection in pronouncing this pen decidedly the cheapest and most durable for the kind, ever brought in. Their touch to the paper is as soft as a quill, without the trouble of continually mending them, and they are so made, that the general use of them will be found to be a great saving of time and money. See Advertisement.

We understand the Electors of Lemonville purpose holding a meeting to-morrow, (Saturday,) for the purpose of fixing upon candidates for Municipal honors at the forthcoming election. It appears, there are several candidates in the field; but upon whom the mantle will fall, we cannot say. All sectional feeling and petty differences should be made to succumb to the general welfare of the Township.

At a meeting held in the above mentioned place, on Saturday last, a requisition was drawn up to Joseph Hartman, Esq., and signed by nearly all present; and one or two of those that did not sign the requisition stated publicly that should he be brought forward, they would support him in preference to any other that might be nominated. We shall probably be able to publish the whole ticket next week.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Grain and Turkeys were offered to-day, in abundance. Flour 2s 3d a 24 lb sack. Turkeys 2s 6d. No much doing in wheat—very little being offered since the fall in prices. Good samples were sold in lots to-day at 2s 7 1/2 d. Flour 35s a 36 lb sack. Oats 2s 3d a 24 lb sack. Peas 4s 6d a 24 lb sack. Pork per 100 lbs 2s 6d a 24 lb sack.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wanted Immediately,
A GOOD SERVANT GIRL, in a respectable family. For further particulars apply to the NEW ERA Office.
Newmarket, Dec. 20, 1854. 1f-16

Hart & Son's
COPPER PENS!

THE Subscriber has received an Agency for the sale of the above celebrated Pens, and is authorized to sell at Wholesale at the Maker's Prices.
R. H. SMITH.
Newmarket, Dec. 21, 1854. 1f-16

HURRAH! FOR
SOMETHING NEW!

New Store & New & Cheap Goods!

THE Undersigned respectfully informs the inhabitants of Whitechurch and surrounding Townships that he has opened, in that large and spacious Building lately erected by Mr. W. A. Clark, on Water Street, near the Post Office, the

LARGEST AND CHEAPEST
STOCK OF
DRY GOODS,

Of almost every description, comprising Staple and Fancy Articles, that has ever been offered in Newmarket. These Goods have all been imported the recent season, and therefore comprise the LATEST

STYLES AND FASHIONS

Of the day. The Ladies as well as Gentlemen of this vicinity will find themselves agreeably disappointed, when comparing these Goods with others of their purchases made in this place, as regards Quality, Style & Price! Also, a choice collection of

Teas, Groceries, Fruits, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, CHINA, Glassware, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c.—all of which, a very large Stock, must be disposed of speedily, to make room for Spring Importations; the public can rely, therefore, upon finding prices extremely Low!

FARMERS' PRODUCE, of all kinds, will be bought at the Highest Market Price.
The Subscriber hopes, by strict attention to business, and having but ONE PRICE! to be able to secure with a portion of public patronage.

DONALD SUTHERLAND.
Newmarket, Dec. 14th, 1854. 1f-15

Christmas Holidays!

NOW'S THE TIME TO SAVE MONEY!!

THE Subscriber respectfully calls attention to his NEW and Large Stock of

OVER COATS,

Which, in consequence of the great demand, he has renewed for the third time this season, and will dispose of them at Prices which must ensure entire satisfaction.

CALL AND SEE!!

Plum Puddings and Mince Pies!

The undersigned has now on hand a large supply of Currants and Raisins, which he will dispose of at COST PRICES for the next three weeks. Spices, Candied Peels, and every other article suitable for the season.

TEAS! TEAS!!
50 Caddies, of superior Young Hyson Tea, at a very low price—from 4 to 8 lbs. in a box.

India Rubbers,
A large assortment just received, for sale CHEAP.

E. R. HENDERSON,
Brittonia House,
Newmarket, Dec. 13, 1854. 45w1

DR. BURNIE,
One Door South of E. O. Lloyd's Druggist,
HOLLAND LANDING,
Holland Landing, Dec. 1st, 1854. 43y1

Wanted Immediately!

AT the NEWMARKET FACTORY, in exchange for
Clothes, Satinets, Blankets, Flannels, and Knitting Yarn,
10,000 Lbs. Wool,
60000 Superfine Yarn,
30000 Yarn,
60 BARRELS SOAP!

CUSTOM CARDING & CLOTH DRESSING.
Also, Manufacturing by the Yard, will be done punctually, in a workman-like manner, and at the usual LOW prices of this Establishment. Persons having WOOL, to get manufactured or to exchange, will find it their interest to call at the Newmarket Factory.

S. TORRY, Proprietor,
W. A. CLARK, Agent,
Newmarket, Dec. 13, 1854. 1f-45

NOTICE!

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Jacob Johnson, of East Gwillimbury, deceased, are requested to pay the same to the undersigned Executors, and all those having claims on the Estate must present their accounts properly authenticated, for settlement.

WM. SEATON,
ROBERT FENTON, } Executors,
MOSES KNIGHT,
East Gwillimbury, Dec. 19, 1854. 45w1

POTATOES!

WANTED 400 Bushels of Potatoes, to be delivered at the Britannia House, Newmarket, for which a good price will be given.

E. R. HENDERSON,
Newmarket, Dec. 14, 1854. 45w1

REMOVAL!!

New Millinery Establishment.

THE MISSES MALLOY
(FROM ROCHESTER.)

RESPECTFULLY inform the inhabitants of Newmarket and surrounding country, that they have REMOVED their

Millinery Establishment
From the building next door to the North American, to the Brick residence of Mr. SEATON, nearly opposite the Christian Chapel, Main Street Newmarket. And having lately purchased a large and fashionable Stock of Millinery Goods, are now prepared to execute all Orders with which they may be favored, with neatness and dispatch.

Paris, London & New York Fashions
Received regularly, and Wearing Apparel made according to fancy.

WANTED—Several Apprentices to the Millinery Business.
Newmarket, Dec. 7, 1854. 1f-14

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Newmarket Post Office,
December 1st, 1854.

Bellefleur Mr. C.
Dilman N.
Gibbs Francis G.
George Mr. St.
Gordon John
Huberts & Brother Messrs. Spencer E.
Huntly Theodore
Hart Thomas

Kean John
Lotte M.
Mitchell Richard
Mr. Kee Thomas
Stubblings William
Thornhill Miss Hannah
Wester William
Wright S. R.

Wm. ROE, Postmaster.
Newmarket, Dec. 7, 1854.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Aurora Post Office, on
December 1st, 1854.

Bowman B.
Bainman Wm.
Happel Olin
Edwards James
Fogel Mr.
Fickey Charles
Gibbs John
Hannan Obadiah
Kelley Edward

Knight Wm.
Lindsay Wm.
Mulvey James
Miles Abner
Munroe Mr.
Rafferty Francis
Rafferty Anna
Smyth John
Tines Mary Ann
Wilton Samuel.

C. DOAN, Postmaster.
Newmarket, Dec. 7, 1854.

Christmas is Coming.

New Crop Raisins, Currants, Figs,
CANDIED LEMON, ORANGE AND
Citron Peels,
And all other GROCERIES at the LOWEST rates.

To prevent the "time-honored" Plum Pudding being omitted at CHRISTMAS, in consequence of the high price of Currants, we beg to announce that

From the 1st to the 21st December,
the price will be 1s. 3d. per lb., instead of 1s. 6d. as heretofore; and Raisins at 8d. instead of 9d. per lb.

THOMAS BROWN & CO.,
Grocers and Dealers in Wines, Spirits, &c.,
47, Yonge Street, Toronto.
Toronto, Dec. 1st, 1854. 43w4

NEW & FRESH GOODS

SHARON AND AURORA STORES!!

THE subscriber respectfully intimates to his customers and the public in general in the vicinity of Sharon and Aurora, that he is now opening his fresh stock of

SEASONABLE DRY GOODS,
Where will be found a choice assortment of Staple and Fancy Dress Goods, exceeding anything heretofore offered in this section of country; together with a large stock of

Ready-Made Clothing,
FROM HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

In the GROCERY DEPARTMENT will be found a choice article of Tea, possessing an excellent flavor; Coffee, Muscovado, Crushed and Loaf Sugar, Sugar House Syrup, together with a general assortment of Family Groceries.

AMERICAN HARDWARE,
Including Edge Tools, Locks, Axes, Sleigh Bells, Brass Kettles, &c., &c. He has also just received a large and complete collection of Ladies', Gents', Misses' and Youths'

Boots and Shoes,
Which he is prepared to sell at extremely low prices. These Goods have all been purchased recently for net cash, by the subscriber, and will be offered at a small advance upon prime cost.

CHARLES DOAN,
Sharon and Aurora, }
Oct. 26, 1854. 38m3

CASH FOR WHEAT.

THE subscriber will pay the HIGHEST PRICE for WHEAT delivered at the Aurora Station.

N. B.—Bags furnished.
W. MOSLEY,
Aurora, Sept. 23, 1854. 31d

Fall Dry Goods.

THE subscriber has just to hand a large and varied stock of Fall Dry Goods, comprising, in part, all

WOOL AND GALA PLAIDS,
French Merinos, Colognes, Flannels, Blankets, Furs, &c., &c. In the

Grocery Department

Will be found a choice lot of Tea, Coffee, Spices, Sugar, &c., which for quality and cheapness cannot be surpassed by any house in Toronto.

JOHN ROWLAND,
North-east corner of Yonge and Queen Sts.,
Toronto. 1f-11

J. Lyon & Co.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL TOBACONISTS,
No. 48, King Street, Toronto.

RESPECTFULLY invite Merchants, Hotel Keepers and others requiring Goods in their line, to call and examine their stock, comprising the largest assortment of

Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, Pipes,
PIPE TUBES, CIGAR CASES,
Snuff Boxes, Matches, &c., &c., of any house in the trade in Toronto.

A Liberal Discount to Cash Customers.
Toronto, October 25, 1854. 38y1

Cabinet Waterroom.

OLD STAND, MAIN STREET,
NEWMARKET.

THE subscriber in returning thanks to his numerous friends and the public in general for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him since his commencement in business, would respectfully inform them that he has now on hand a general assortment of

CABINET and HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

All orders promptly attended; and great care taken in their execution.

Funerals undertaken on the shortest notice.

JOSEPH BOTSFORD,
Newmarket Oct. 12, 1854. 1-y3

NEW STORE,

Next door to Mr. Reuben Robinson's, Prospect Street, NEWMARKET.

THE subscriber having commenced business in the new and commodious STORE, two Doors South of Mr. Reuben Robinson's, on

PROSPECT STREET, NEWMARKET,
Would respectfully intimate to the public that he is now prepared to offer for sale, on the most reasonable terms, a very complete assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
Suitable for the season; embracing a choice selection of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Colognes, Cashmeres, French De Lanes, Circassian Cloth and German Wool Plaids, Cloaking and Mohair Cloths. He has also, a general Stock of

GROCERIES,
Consisting of all other popular Medicines, and Geo. W. Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, Crocker's Glass and China Ware, Window Glass, Putty and Hardware; also, the very best English White Lead, and Paints in all colors, ground in oil and dry, Paint Oil, Lamp and Machine Oil, Turpentine, &c. The subscriber hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

N. B.—All kinds of Marketable Produce taken in exchange for Goods.
E. HUGHES,
Newmarket, Oct. 9th, 1854. 23-1f

R. H. SMITH'S
Millinery and Mantle
SHOW ROOM,

IS NOW OPEN, where will be found a large and choice assortment of Millinery Goods, comprising in part—

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S BONNETS,
Dress Caps, Head Dresses, Caps, Cloaks, Circulars and Mantillas. Also, Cloak and Dress Trimmings, Artificial Flowers, Plumes, Ribbons, &c.

Orders executed with neatness and dispatch.
Newmarket, Nov. 8, 1854. 1f-14

NOTICE.

THE Executors of the Estate of the late WILLIAM FOWLER, request all parties due the same to call and settle without delay; and all persons having claims against the same are requested to present them immediately for liquidation.

ALEX. FOWLER, Executor,
ANN FOWLER, Executrix.
King, Dec. 4th, 1854. 6w-11

KETTLEBY HOUSE!

Fall and Winter Goods.

THE Undersigned respectfully inform the inhabitants of King and surrounding Townships, that they have received their

Fall and Winter Stock:
Consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Liquors, Hardware, Crockeries, Paints, Oil, Glass, Putty, Dyes, Colorings, and every other article usually found in a country store; and in returning thanks to their numerous customers and friends for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them since their commencement in business, would assure them that these goods have been bought on the most advantageous terms, thereby enabling them to sell as cheap as any other establishment either in Town or Country.

The Subscriber hopes, therefore, by strict attention to business to merit a still further share of public confidence and support.

A reasonable price will be paid for all kinds of Farmers' PRODUCE. Also, the highest price will be given for

Hides and Skins.
CROSBY & SNIDER,
Kettleby Mills, King, Oct. 23, 1854.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Newmarket and surrounding country, that he has fitted up a

Grocery and Saloon
ON MILL STREET,
And is now offering Groceries, Confectionary, &c., as cheap as any other establishment in the place. He also keeps constantly on hand Larders, OYSTERS, MACKEREL, &c., which he will dispose of cheap.

A call is respectfully solicited.
JAMES HARDY,
Newmarket, Nov. 28, 1854. 1f-43

STRAYED,

FROM the premises of the subscriber on the 13th of November, on Lot No. 30, in the Fourth Concession of King, TWO MARK COLTS, 2 YEARS OLD, One a dark Iron Grey; the other a Chestnut color, with a black colored main and tail. Any person giving information to the subscriber as to where they may be found will be amply rewarded.

JESSE WALTON,
King, Nov. 27, 1854. 43m3

HEARN & POTTER,
Mathematical Instrument Makers,
OPTICIANS AND JEWELLERS,
51, King Street East, Toronto.

IMPORTERS of Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Silver Electro Plate, Mathematical, Philosophical and Optical Instruments.
Repairs, Clocks, and all kinds of Jewellery Repaired and Warranted.
Toronto, October 28, 1854. 38y1

Ontario, Simcoe, and Huron Railroad,
And Lake Simcoe Steamer.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING on MONDAY, the 26th inst., and continuing until further notice, the trains on this Road will run as follows:—

Leave Road of Bay Street, Toronto, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8.30 a.m., arrive at Barrie, 11.30 a.m. Do, do, 3.30 p.m. Do, do, 6.10 p.m.

Leave Barrie Station daily, (Sundays excepted) at 7.00 a.m., arrive at Toronto, 9.15 a.m. Do, do, 2.30 p.m. Do, do, 5.35 p.m.

Both Trains stop at all Regular Stations and at Flag Stations, on signal.

THE STEAMER "MORNING,"

Running a Lake Simcoe, in connection with the Train, will leave Barrie on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays on the arrival of the morning Train from Toronto 11 a.m.

Returning, will leave Orillia at 7.30 a.m. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, arriving at Barrie at 3 a.m., in time for the evening Train to Toronto.

Will call both ways, weather permitting, at JACKSON'S POINT, DEARINGTON, HODGON'S WHARF, and ARTHUR.

Except on Friday, when she will run direct to Orillia, (touching only at Hodgson's Wharf), with passengers for the Steamer Katooh.

A. BRUNEL, Superintendent.
Toronto, Sept. 22nd, 1854. 1f-33

Clothing and Dry Goods.

THE subscriber begs respectfully to inform his customers (the inhabitants of Toronto and surrounding country), that he has received his NEW GOODS, consisting of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS,
Of superior style and quality; having been purchased in the best British and Foreign Markets for cash, and imported by himself direct, which enables him to submit an assortment, which for variety, style, and lowness of price, cannot be surpassed in Canada.

He has also imported a choice assortment of Reversible Cloths, which he is prepared to make up in the most approved style. Also, a splendid assortment of French and English Trousers—together with Cut Velvet and other Vestings.

The Latest Paris, London and New York Fashions, have also come to hand; and persons desirous of being supplied with well made and fashionable Clothing, at low prices, will do well to examine his stock before purchasing or ordering elsewhere. He has also on hand a complete assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Well cut and well made, suitable for fall and winter wear. The Dry Goods Store is also very complete, amongst which will be found some very cheap goods, and every article necessary for Gentlemen, Ladies, Families, and domestic use.

Ready-made Clothing.
Men's Over Coats—Of Reversible, Beaver, White, Navy, Saxony, Lion Skin, Silks, Siberian, Antelope, Canada Whines, Etoffe, and other Cloths.

Frock, Dress, Tag, Shooting and Business Coats, of Broadcloth.—Men's Shooting Coats—Of Reversible, Beaver, Whitney, Millon, Saxony, Lion Skin, Silks, Siberian, Satinets, Canada Whines, Etoffe, Cassimeres, Doeskin, and Canada Tweeds.

Men's Vests—Of all the above materials; also in Satin, Plush Velvet, Silk, Mohr Antique, and other fashionable materials.

Men's Trousers—Of Cloth, Cassimeres, Doeskin, Tweed, Corduroy, Muleskin, Canada Tweeds, Etoffe, Sammet, and other fashionable materials.

Boys' Coats—All sizes, and all materials suitable for Canadian Winter wear. Boys' Vests and Boys' Trousers.

ALSO A DECIDEDLY CHEAP LOT OF
DRY GOODS,

Which he is selling at a great sacrifice.

100 pieces Prints (yard wide), 5d. per yd., worth 7 1/2 d.

250 pieces Prints (yd. wide), 6d. " " 9d.

250 pieces Prints (yd. wide), 7 1/2 d. " " 10 1/2 d.

100 pieces Prints (yd. wide), 9d. " " 11 1/2 d.

100 pieces Heavy Ginghams 5 1/2 d. " " 7 1/2 d.

500 pieces Bonnet Ribbon 7 1/2 d. " " 10 1/2 d.

50 pieces Muslin de Laine, (yard wide) 9d. " " 1s 1d.

100 pieces Factory Cotton, 3d. " " 4d.

500 do do do 5 1/2 d. " " 6 1/2 d.

100 do White do 4d. " " 5d.

100 do do do 5 1/2 d. " " 7 1/2 d.

100 do do do 7 1/2 d. " " 10d.

50 do Striped Shirting 4 1/2 d. " " 6d.

100 do do do 8 1/2 d. " " 10 1/2 d.

500 bundles, Cotton Yarn, 4s 6d.

100 Piled Shaws, - - - from 15s 0d.

500 Scarf Shaws, - - - 11s 3d.

300 pairs Blankets, - - - 11s 3d.

All Wool Plaid Merinos, Colognes, Orleans and other materials for Ladies' Dresses; Crapes, and materials for mourning; Table Linen and Towels; Gloves, Hosiery, Laces, Edgings, Collars, Sleeves, Neck Ties, Veils, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Velvets, Silks, Bagging and Brown Linens, and all other descriptions of Dry Goods. NO SECOND PRICE.

JAMES LEISHMAN,
(Late Burgess & LEISHMAN.)
Corner of King and Church Streets, adjoining the Old Court House, Toronto.
Dundas St., London, C. W.
Toronto, Sept. 21, 1854. 33m6

EUROPEAN HOTEL,

36, FRONT STREET, TORONTO.

D. KLEIN
WOULD respectfully inform the Travelling Public that he has opened a Hotel, and solicits their patronage.

THE PRICES OF THE HOUSE ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Single Beds, - - - 1s. 3d.
Beds, - - - 1s. 3d.
Weekly Boarders, - - - 15s 0d.
Day, do, - - - 5 0d.

Prix de Maison:
Pour Repas, - - - 1 3
Pour Lits, - - - 1 3
Pour Semaine, - - - 15 0
Pour Jour, - - - 5 0

Liquors and Wines of the best quality, &c. And good stable accommodation.

TO LET!
THAT New Frame Building on Prospect Street, nearly opposite the Methodist Church, Newmarket. For particulars apply to

D. KLEIN,
36, Front Street, Toronto.
Toronto, Oct. 25, 1854. 38m3

MAGISTRATES BLANKS

Of all description, on hand for sale. Apply at the NEW ERA OFFICE.

Newmarket, June 9, 1854.

New Store

BY IMPROVING AN OLD ONE!!

Millinery, Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,
1854, FOR THE FALL, 1854,
Wholesale and Retail.

JOHN CHARLESWORTH, grateful for past favors, would respectfully intimate to his customers and the public generally that he has completed an extensive addition to his Store, by which he has now one of the best shops in the City. His Stock this Fall will be very large, supplied with all that is now and likely to meet the tastes of his customers. He flatters himself from the success he has had since his commencement in business, that he is now fully competent to judge what the requirements of the public are, and he pledges himself that the same attention to their wants will be his pleasure and care to supply.

He is now receiving his Fall Stock of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, consisting in part of a great variety of Dress Goods, Ribbons, Hosiery, Gloves, Laces, Goods, Silks, Satins, Flowers, Plumes, Blankets, Shirtings, Shirts, Ties, Handkerchiefs, Linens,

